

except for the appearance of Senator Penrose with a list of 175 persons who had appealed to him this year for one purpose or another with a view to benefiting themselves, their interests or their communities in the framing of the tariff bill.

Senators McLean of Connecticut, Dillingham of Vermont, Brady of Idaho and Fall of New Mexico, Republicans, and Fletcher of Florida, a Democrat, in turn testified that they knew of no effort, concerted or otherwise, being made to influence votes for or against the tariff bill in the Senate, except the methods of legitimate argument.

None of the Senators mentioned had any large interests except Senator Fall, who told the committee that he and his son-in-law were interested in sheep herds in New Mexico and old Mexico, ranging at different seasons of the year from 10,000 to 20,000.

He was also interested in the business of zinc and lead mining. He told the committee that the zinc miners of his section would go out of business if the tariff should be removed from this metal.

Mr. Fall also told the committee that as the zinc trust owns most of the mines of the United States they would prefer to develop their metal where mining was the cheapest and that without protection the New Mexican mines would not be kept open. Mr. Fall declared that he was interested in wool and expected a depreciation in the value of his flocks as wool producers, because at present they were earning little. Free wool, the Australian and other brands he said, would drive his product out of the market.

Senator Penrose is of the opinion that the lobbyist is a thing of the past. To the committee he said:

"The day of the lobbyist, lawyers and lobbyists making headway by their arguments with members of the House and Senate is ended. I do not believe that a legislator of today is satisfied to listen to or to give credit to a hired argument."

"He wants to talk directly, if at all, with the principal. I mean by that the presidents and general managers of big corporations, the owners of factories and the producers of unmanufactured commodities. The man who is working for a fee and not for himself and his interests has little influence today in either branch of Congress."

Senator Reed of Missouri, who has constituted himself inquisitor-general of the inquiry, questioned Senator Penrose closely in regard to the representation of the constituents.

Were they represented four years ago in the private hearings of Senator Aldrich's Finance Committee? asked Senator Reed.

"They could have been," answered Penrose. "The interested labor unions were and everybody is a consumer of one sort or another. In the heat of the campaign our opponents were inclined to say that the plan people were not very vocal in the tariff conferences, and that's all very well in the heat of a campaign, but it's only campaign talk."

"The lobby so-called this year," added Penrose, "is by no means so large or so active as it was at the time the Dingley law or when the Payne law was in the making, or during the previous discussion of while the House tariff bills were under consideration in 1911 and 1912."

"The interested agents of the great interests were more numerous then by far than they are today. I do not believe that at present the number of people in Washington to help or hinder the tariff law in its way through Congress constitute 40 per cent. of the lobbies of previous years."

Senator Lippitt's Testimony.

Senator Lippitt of Rhode Island, who succeeded Senator Aldrich in Congress and who has been attacked as the master of the cotton schedule in the Payne law, told the committee that he was deeply interested in the tariff bill now pending.

"I have in the two years I have been in Congress," said he, "been shifting the burdens of responsibility of the general management of the Manville Cotton Company. I am still general manager and there is so much technique and complication in the business that I have not yet been able entirely to divorce myself from it."

"The Manville Cotton Company has a capitalization of \$6,250,000. I own a quarter interest in the corporation. The preferred stock of it is worth \$100 a share, the common stock in 1911 was worth \$125 a share. Today it is worth about \$25 a share, this latter value being predicated upon the anticipated reduction in the earning power of cotton manufacturing business."

Senator Hughes of New Jersey, a Democrat, was the first member of the majority of the Finance Committee to testify. After disclaiming any personal interest in any paragraph of the pending bill, Senator Hughes told the committee that he had met hundreds of persons, both in his previous capacity as a member of the House Ways and Means Committee and latterly as a member of the Senate Finance Committee, who had interests to be jeopardized or benefited, they said, by the Underwood measure.

"It would seem to me," said Senator Hughes, "that all of their contentions have been presented in a dignified and legitimate way. I do not believe nor have I heard of any attempts to influence legislation by the use of money or other articles of value. It is true that I have inherited through these tariff hearings a razor, a cake of imported soap and a hat which actually fitted me."

"A razor, did you say?" questioned Senator Cummins.

"Problem About the Razor," said Senator Hughes. "I tried to shave with it and now I am not quite so sure."

Mr. Hughes did not recall the names of men who had talked with him, but he had preserved a complete list of all who had appeared before his committee. He turned over this record to the committee for inclusion in the general record of the hearing.

"Are the delegations of manufacturers and others very annoying?" asked Mr. Cummins.

Mr. Hughes acknowledged that he could not throw any light on the subject, although he admitted that some of the men here on the tariff had been very persistent.

Mr. Hughes told of one man who had gone to his hotel and inquired for him before he was out of bed.

"And the first thing I knew," said the Senator, "this gentleman was sitting on the edge of my bed."

"Well, that was only a matter of bad taste," interjected Senator Nelson, and the committee and the witness joined in the general laugh.

Senator Cile of Kentucky, a Democrat, who also is a member of the Finance Committee, was of the opinion that the lobby was extraordinarily large this year. He had failed, however, to find any manifestation of pernicious activity. Mr. James said that he hardly considered himself a fair judge of the

WHAT SENATORS SAY THEY OWN THAT TARIFF AFFECTS

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The following shows the results of the first two days of the Senate lobby inquiry so far as the personal interests of Senators are affected by the pending tariff bill:

Ashurst, Arizona, Democrat, is a practicing lawyer, has no personal interest of any kind affected.

Bacon, Georgia, Democrat, affected only by the agricultural schedule. He owns a farm in Georgia, also stock in an electric railway, electric power and gas companies.

Borah, Idaho, Republican, has no interest of a personal character which the tariff will affect.

Bradley, Kentucky, Republican, has no interest affected save life insurance policies.

Bristow, Kansas, Republican, owns a newspaper at Salina, Kan., and also owns a farm.

Bryan, Florida, Democrat, is interested only through his ownership of some small mortgages on orange farms.

Brandegee, Connecticut, Republican, has no interests which the tariff bill can benefit or injure.

Burton, Ohio, Republican, has his money invested in city real estate and a small farm.

Catron, New Mexico, Republican, owns an interest in lead and zinc mines from which the bill will deplete his income about \$200 a month.

Clapp, Minnesota, Republican, is interested only so far as the income tax law affects his life insurance policies.

Clark, Wyoming, Republican, has no interests directly affected.

Crawford, South Dakota, Republican, owns farm property which he thinks will be slightly affected.

Chamberlain, Oregon, Democrat, has no interests affected directly.

Chilton, West Virginia, Democrat, disclaims financial or professional interest, but says he owns some coal lands unimproved, an apple orchard not in bearing and some oil and gas lands in his State.

Jackson, Maryland, Republican, has large lumber interests and owns 1,000 shares of United States Steel preferred stock of the market value of \$105.375 and a 40 per cent. interest in a \$700,000 shirt manufacturing company.

Clarke, Arkansas, Democrat, has no interests affected. His investment are in street railway and other public utility securities in Little Rock, Ark.

Johnston, Alabama, Democrat, is interested only in his farm holdings in his home State.

McLean, Connecticut, Republican, has no interest of a personal character and has not even practiced his profession of law actively since election to the Senate.

Dillingham, Vermont, Republican, has no interest which will be affected.

Gronna, North Dakota, Republican, is a farmer and as such is interested in nearly all the paragraphs of the agricultural schedule.

Fall, New Mexico, Republican, has an interest in 20,000 sheep and from 1,000 to 1,500 head of cattle. He also is interested in zinc and lead mines and coal on his own property for his own uses. Also in bank and insurance company stocks "in a small way."

Hughes, New Jersey, Democrat, has no affected interest.

Kenyon, Iowa, Republican, has no interest affected except a small farm in Iowa.

La Follette, Wisconsin, Republican, is interested in the business of publishing a weekly newspaper and is affected by the print paper items. He also owns a farm from which most of the products are for home consumption, but he also sells a few cherries and plums.

Lippitt, Rhode Island, Republican, owns a quarter interest in the Manville Cotton Mills, capital \$6,250,000.

Jones, Washington, Republican, is a stockholder in the North Yakima Agricultural Association. He owns two shares of stock, of which the par value is \$20 each.

Penrose, Pennsylvania, Republican, owns a block of stock in the United States Sugar and Land Company of Garden City, Kan., which never has passed dividends and which is not worrying the Senator.

Martin, Virginia, Democrat, has no personal interest other than which arises from his ownership of small farms in Virginia.

Hitchcock, Nebraska, Democrat, owns a newspaper but does not believe he is personally interested in the production or sale of any article in the tariff bill, even of print paper.

Hollis, New Hampshire, Democrat, has personal properties which include some real estate, bank stock and a life insurance policy.

Nelson, Minnesota, Republican, said his interests, if any, were only those of a farmer on a small scale.

Johnson, Indiana, Democrat, owns twenty-six shares of cotton mill stock.

Lodge, Massachusetts, Republican, owns no property which causes him to be personally interested in the bill.

case, as he had been heretofore always a member of the minority party, and as such had not been sought out by the representatives of the greater interests.

Kenyon Suspects Pernicious Lobby.

Senator Kenyon was the first witness to express the view that a pernicious lobby actually existed in Washington. After explaining that he was not interested personally in any of the schedules of the tariff bill and that his own nominal law partners at Fort Dodge, Ia., were not interested either, Mr. Kenyon declared that he did not believe money was being used directly to influence votes for or against measures pending in Congress, nevertheless flattery and social advancement, social entertainments, dinners, banquets, theatre parties, motor drives and yachting excursions were being made use of by people having axes to grind before Congress.

"Another thing that I notice here," he continued, "which should be stopped and stopped promptly is the capitalization of the privileges of the floor of the House and Senate by former Senators and Representatives who have interests in pending legislation. They exercise an influence which is insidious and indefinable. They exercise this influence in such a way that the men subjected to it do not know that they have been influenced."

"I believe," added Senator Kenyon, "that a powerful lobby of lobbyists is existing in Washington and that President Wilson knew exactly what he was talking about when he made the charge."

La Follette on Lobbying.

Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, who was examined next, said that the term lobbying should be considered broadly.

"I apply the term lobbyist," said he, "to all men attempting to influence legislation in whatever way they do it, whether by fair means or by underhand methods. With no law to prevent it I do not think that men who have interests at stake when a tariff bill is in the process of making should be deprived of their right to come to Washington and to make their contentions."

"I do think, however, that there should be a law, as there is in many of the States, providing for the registration of every man who serves an interest of an organization, a business organization, a commercial organization or a labor organization for pay."

"As Governor of Wisconsin I signed a law prohibiting any hired lobbyist from addressing in private a member of the Legislature on matters pending before the Wisconsin House or Senate. I believe it was a good law and I believe it would be good for the nation."

B. R. T. RAISES WAGES AGAIN.

Will Affect 6,000 Employees, Col. Williams Announces.

Col. T. S. Williams, president of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, announced another increase in the wages of 6,000 employees in the transportation department yesterday. The increases vary according to length of service and record of efficiency, ranging from 1 to 15 per cent., and will add several hundred thousand dollars to the operating expenses of the company, the announcement said.

Prison for Alderman Davis.

ALBANY, June 3.—The conviction for attempt to commit extortion of Percy J. Davis, a New York City Alderman and a candidate for Representative in Congress at the last election, was affirmed today by the Court of Appeals.

CHIEF CLERK WOGAN OUSTED.

Court of Appeals Reverses Decision as to Kings Official.

ALBANY, June 3.—Thomas F. Wogan, chief clerk of the Kings County Court, is ousted from the office of chief clerk of the Kings County Court, and John T. Rafferty is put in his place, by a decision of the Court of Appeals today reversing the judgment of the Appellate Division and the trial court.

Thomas F. Wogan, an old McCarren Democrat, is leader of the Ninth Assembly District. Rafferty, a Republican, is Congressman from the Twelfth. Wogan was appointed to the clerkship under the "spoils" law, which placed the appointive power in the hands of Democrats then in office. Charles S. Devoe, now County Clerk, was chief clerk of the County Court when the law was passed, and Henry P. Molloy, a Democrat, then County Clerk, ousted him to make way for Wogan. Devoe's term expired that year and official act was to send Wogan a notice of removal. He then appointed Rafferty. Wogan held in his suit that his appointment was for five years and that his removal was illegal.

HITCH IN PLAN FOR CURRENCY REFORM

Administration's Banking Experts Are Divided on Details of Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Another change in the plan of the Democratic leader relative to banking and currency legislation was made today when an order was entered in the House on motion of Representative Underwood providing for three day recesses until June 23. On that date, according to Mr. Underwood, the House will begin consideration of the Administration banking and currency bill.

Until today the opinion was general that the newly organized Banking and Currency Committee would get down to business at once and that the President's special message urging monetary legislation would be forwarded to Congress within a week. Present indications are that unless the Democratic leaders pass the banking and currency bill under a gun rule this measure will go through the House until the middle of July.

There is reason to believe that the banking experts of Congress and those identified with the Administration are having some difficulty in reaching an agreement. President Wilson himself says that all concerned are in accord on fundamentals, but that some troublesome points have been encountered in regard to the details of the bill.

A meeting of the Banking and Currency Committee will be held later in the week, when Chairman Glass has returned from Virginia. Mr. Glass will have a conference with President Wilson and it is expected the other Democratic members of the committee also will be invited to the White House.

Did Not Trade With Seligson & Co.

The late Washington Seligson was not a customer of the Stock Exchange firm of Seligson & Co., as was said in the account of the appraisal of his estate, but traded with F. L. Seligson & Co.

HIGHER BEEF, LAMB TOO, IS FEDERAL WARNING

Americans Must Conserve Present Supply or Suffer, Says Government Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—A bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture today indicates an era of steadily increasing prices for beef unless the American people learn to conserve the present supply and provide for the future.

The most striking feature of the report is the statement that in the last six years there has been a decrease of 30 per cent. in the number of beef cattle. A decrease of 13 per cent. is shown in the number of beef cattle slaughtered under the supervision of United States inspectors during the first three months of this year as compared with the same period last year.

The bulletin says that in 1912, for the first time in the history of the United States, imports of animal products exceeded the exports.

Sheep and lambs were also on the upgrade in price in the last year. They advanced from 16 to 20 per cent. The report says:

"The year 1912 was a year of high prices for all classes of food animals. Unfortunately when prices of live stock rose high, as was the case in 1910, there is a natural tendency for farmers to rush everything salable to market, including immature animals and worst of all breeding animals. This inevitably brings about a future shortage."

There was a largely increased importation of cattle in 1912, the number being 325,717, as against 252,913 in 1911. The domestic exports of animal and animal products in 1912 were valued at \$185,434,196. This is the smallest total since the trade was established on a large scale subsequent to the civil war.

"The United States no longer has the former abundant supplies of cattle raised cheaply on the open range. The range is being cut up and fenced off into farms or diverted to sheep grazing. There has been also a great increase in the use of corn and other feeds, which has made cattle feeding a risky and expensive undertaking, especially as for a considerable time the prices received were unsatisfactory from the feeders' standpoint. For these various reasons cattle raising went into disfavor and the present greatly restricted supply is the result."

The time has come when we must conserve our meat supply and take steps to increase it and at the present remunerative prices for food animals it is probable that the prices received will be maintained.

Farmers generally, and especially those in the corn belt, should take advantage of the situation to develop cattle feeding under the present favorable conditions."

DISMISSES VENER SUITS.

Judge Hough Calls Action an Attempt to Hold Up Subways.

Judge Charles M. Hough in the United States District Court yesterday dismissed the suit in equity brought by Clarence Verner, president of the Continental Securities Company, to dissolve the Interborough Metropolitan Company. The court also dismissed the complainant's supplementary action to have set aside the mortgage made on November 1, 1907, to the Morton Trust Company by the Interborough.

Judge Hough referred to the supplementary action as an effort to prevent the consummation of the dual subway scheme by enjoining the Interborough Metropolitan from voting Interborough stock in favor of the mortgage necessary to finance their share in the construction of the new subway.

H. C. M. THOMSON GETS POST.

New York Man Elected President of American Hardware Corporation.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., June 3.—At a meeting of the directors of the American Hardware Corporation held this afternoon Henry C. M. Thomson of New York was elected president to succeed Col. C. M. Jarvis, who has resigned on account of ill health. The vote of the board was a unanimous one.

Mr. Thomson is treasurer and financial manager for Hogsden Bros. of New York City. He is a thoroughly conversant with the line of goods manufactured by the American Hardware Corporation. His New York business affairs will not permit him to come to New Britain until July.

When the resignation of former President Jarvis was read a committee was appointed to draw up a set of resolutions expressing the confidence and esteem in which he is held by the directors.

WOOD'S CASE TO JURY IN DYNAMITE TRIAL

Competent Evidence Against Woolen Company's President, Judge Rules.

BOSTON, June 3.—The jury will have to decide upon the question of the innocence or guilt of President William M. Wood of the American Woolen Company, who, with Frederick E. Atteaux and Dennis J. Collins, has been on trial on an indictment charging them with conspiring to plant dynamite at Lawrence during the textile strike there last winter. Henry P. Hurlbut, of counsel for Mr. Wood, when the prosecution rested its case this afternoon, made a motion that the court take the case from the jury so far as President Wood was concerned, but Judge Crosby overruled the motion.

In deciding against the defendant Judge Crosby said:

"The only question which I am called upon to consider is whether there is competent evidence against the defendant, Wood, to warrant the submission of the case made out against him to the jury. There is evidence here, which, if explained, might warrant a jury in finding this indictment, and there is evidence that within half an hour of the alleged meeting between Atteaux and Brown at the corner of Franklin and Washington streets to pass the \$3,000, Atteaux had left Wood's house."

After recess, when the State rested, Attorney Hurlbut said:

"Mr. Powers and myself, having given the evidence so far as it relates to Mr. Wood, careful consideration, believe that there is no evidence against him and feel that the case should not go to the jury so far as he is concerned. We agree to take the responsibility and we rest so far as Mr. Wood is concerned."

Miss Margaret Clement Engaged.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, June 3.—The engagement is announced of Margaret, daughter of Percival Clement, of Vermont, to Major W. Rhodes.

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TWO BROOKLYN-ARIZONA PROMOTERS ARRESTED

Government Charges Company Used Mails to Fleece Investors.

BOSTON, June 3.—Federal officers have arrested Frederick E. Small in Arizona, and A. Calvin Cruchet was taken today at his office on State street here on charges of promoting a scheme to defraud through the use of the mails in connection with the American Securities Corporation. Both were indicted secretly.

The prosecution is based on representations made by mail regarding the Brooklyn-Arizona Mining Company, capitalized for \$2,500,000. It is charged that 249,997 shares were transferred to George Marsh of Boston, who was really a "dummy"; that 100,000 shares were turned over to Small as trustee, 50,000 to the American Securities Corporation, 7,500 to Cruchet, who was treasurer, and an additional 7,500 to Small, and that the remaining shares were distributed to other persons, leaving only three shares in the names of incorporators.

The Government asserts that representation was made to investors that the Brooklyn-Arizona company was clear of debt and had 100,000 shares of the capital stock, whereas the mining company owed the Securities Corporation \$200,000 and had no stock.

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HELD FOR ROBBING AMERICAN.

Four Accused of Theft From F. S. Blake's Rooms in London.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN.
LONDON, June 3.—At Marlborough street court today the police Magistrate held for trial four men who were charged with stealing from the room of Francis Stanton Blake of Boston, who was stopping at Brown's Hotel, on Dover street, a gold watch and other articles of the value of \$350. The robbery occurred on May 22.

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